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OMB APPROVAL

OMB Number: 3235-0123 Expires: October 31, 2004.

Estimated average burden

ANNUAL AUDITED REPORTION SECTION 12.00

**FORM X-17A-5** PART III

JUN 0 5 2008

SEC FILE NUMBER

66712

washington, DC FACING PAGE Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuantito Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING	<u>April 1, 2007</u>	AND ENDING	March 31, 2008		
	MM/DD/YY		MM/DD/YY		
A. RI	EGISTRANT IDENTIFI	CATION			
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Fortu	ine Capital Partners, Inc	).	OFFICIAL USE ONLY		
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BI	JSINESS: (Do not use P.O. B	lox No.)	FIRM I.D. NO.		
761 East El Camino Real					
	(No and Street)				
Sunny vale,	Calif	ornia	94087		
(City)	(State)	(	Zip Code)		
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF	PERSON TO CONTACT IN				
Frances Chang			(650) 960-1473		
T	CONTRACT INTERPRET	CATTONI	(Area Code - Telephone Number)		
D. AU	COUNTANT IDENTIFI	CATION	Section		
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT	whose opinion is contained i	n this Report*	1.JUN 0.5.2008		
Breard & Associates Inc., Certifie	ed Public Accountants		. ~		
	(Name - if individual, state last,	fırsı, mıddle name)	i War isturi, a .		
9221 Corbin Avenue Suite 170	Northridge	CA	91324		
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)		
CHECK ONE:					
🛛 Certified Public Accountant					
☐ Public Accountant			<b>PROCESSED</b>		
Accountant not resident in United States or any of its possessions.			JUL 1 7 2008 A		
			THOMSON REUTERS		

\*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

SEC 1410 (06-02)

Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB control number.

#### OATH OR AFFIRMATION

1,	Frances Chang		, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
my kno	owledge and belief the accompanying financial Fortune Capital Partners, Inc.	ıl statemei	nt and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of , as
of	March 31	, 20	08, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that
		ncipal off	icer or director has any proprietary interest in any account
Subscr me this satisfac	of <u>California</u> y of <u>Santa Cara</u> ribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before 10 <sup>1</sup> day of <u>May</u> , 2008 by France to be the person(s) where the person of the p	ore esChan	Fresident  Title
• • •	a *		
This re (a) (a) (b) (c) (d) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i)	Notary Public  Port ** contains (check all applicable boxes): Facing Page. Statement of Financial Condition. Statement of Income (Loss) Statement of Changes in Cash Flows Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equivoration of Net Capital. Computation of Net Capital. Computation for Determination of Reserve Information Relating to the Possession or Coan Reconciliation, including appropriate exp	ty or Parti nated to C Requireme ontrol Rec lanation o	ents Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.  quirements Under Rule 15c3-3.  f the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-3 and the
<b>⊠</b> (i)	A Reconciliation between the audited and unconsolidation.  An Oath or Affirmation.		statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of
	) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.  A report describing any material inadequacies	found to	exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.

<sup>\*\*</sup>For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).



#### Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Fortune Capital Partners, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Fortune Capital Partners, Inc. ("the Company") as of March 31, 2008, and the related statements of income, changes in stockholder's equity, and cash flows for the year then ended that you are filing pursuant to rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Fortune Capital Partners, Inc. as of March 31, 2008, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in Schedules I, II, and III is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Breard & Associates, Inc.

Certified Public Accountants

Breaks associates , Inc.

Oakland, California May 28, 2008

#### Fortune Capital Partners, Inc. Statement of Financial Condition March 31, 2008

#### **Assets**

Cash	\$ 7,872
Total assets	\$ 7,872
Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity	
Liabilities	
Income tax payable	\$ 1,280
Total liabilities	1,280
Stockholder's equity	
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 6,000,000 shares authorized,	
issued and outstanding	6,000
Additional paid-in capital	10,472
Accumulated deficit	(9,880)
Total stockholder's equity	6,592
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	<u>\$ 7,872</u>

### Fortune Capital Partners, Inc. Statement of Income For the Year Ended March 31, 2008

#### Revenues

Commissions Other income	\$ 	13,918 35,109
Total revenues		49,027
Expenses		
Professional fees Regulatory fees Other operating expenses		4,300 300 1,453
Total expenses		6,053
Net income (loss) before income tax provision		42,974
Income tax provision		2,080
Net income (loss)	<u>\$</u>	40,894

### Fortune Capital Partners, Inc. Statement of Changes in Stockholder's Equity For the Year Ended March 31, 2008

	_	ommon Stock	Additional Paid-in Accumula <u>Capital</u> <u>Defic</u>		umulated Deficit	d <u>Total</u>		
Balance at March 31, 2007	\$	6,000	\$	51,272	\$	(50,774)	\$	6,498
Proceeds from additional paid-in capital				2,500		_		2,500
Return of capital				(43,300)		_		(43,300)
Net income (loss)						40,894		40,894
Balance at March 31, 2008	\$	6,000	\$	10,472	<u>\$</u> _	(9,880)	<u>\$</u>	6,592

#### Fortune Capital Partners, Inc. **Statement of Cash Flows** For the Year Ended March 31, 2008

#### Cash flows from operating activities:

Net income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:	\$	40,894
(Decrease) increase in:  Accounts payable & accrued expenses \$ (300) Income taxes payable \$ 1,280		
Total adjustments	_	980
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		41,874
Cash flows from investing activities:		_
Cash flows from financing activities:  Proceeds from issuance of additional paid-in capital 2,500 Return of capital (43,300)  Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	_	(40,800)
Net increase (decrease) in cash		1,074
Cash at beginning of year		6,798
Cash at end of year	<u>\$</u>	7,872
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		

Cash paid during the year for:

\$ \$ Interest 800 Income taxes

#### Note 1: GENERAL AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### General

Fortune Capital Partners, Inc. (the "Company"), was organized as a Nevada corporation in December 2002 and operates out of its office in Sunnyvale, California. The Company is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC").

The Company is approved to engage in private placement advisory services on a fee basis and in business as a mutual fund retailer and a broker selling variable life insurance or annuities. The Company does not hold customer funds or securities and conducts business on a fully disclosed basis.

During the year ended March 31, 2008, 100% of the Company's revenue came from one client.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The Company recognizes its Commissions revenue when earned, usually after completion of the assignment or upon invoicing of non-refundable retainers or fee payments, in accordance with written terms of its engagement agreements.

The Company accounts for its income taxes using the Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for income taxes", which requires the establishment of a deferred tax asset or liability for the recognition of future deductible or taxable amounts and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax expenses or benefits are recognized as a result of the changes in the assets and liabilities during the year.

#### Note 2: OTHER INCOME

During the year ended March 31, 2008, every broker/dealer in good standing received a \$35,000 rebate from FINRA. This rebate is included in other income on the Company's Statement of Income.

#### **Note 3: INCOME TAXES**

The provision for income tax expense (benefit) at March 31, 2008, comprises of the following after consideration of \$33,491 of net operating loss carry forwards:

Current income tax expense

Federal	\$	1,264
State		816
Total provision for income tax expense	<u>\$</u>	2,080

#### Note 4: RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments

In February 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 155 ("SFAS 155"), "Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments, an amendment of FASB statements No. 133 and 140." The statement allows financial instruments that have embedded derivatives to be accounted for as a whole (eliminating the need to bifurcate the derivative from its host) as long as the entire instrument is valued on a fair value basis. SFAS 155 also resolves and clarifies other specific issues contained in SFAS 133 and 140. The statement is effective for all financial instruments acquired or issued after the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after December 15, 2006. The adoption of SFAS 155 has not had a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

In June 2006, the FASB issued Financial Interpretation No. 48 ("FIN 48"), "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" which prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 requires that the Company recognize in its financial statements the impact of a tax position if it is more likely than not that such position will be sustained on audit based on its technical merits. This interpretation also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The effective date of the provisions of FIN 48 for all nonpublic companies has been postponed to fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement, but does not expect that it will have a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

### Note 4: <u>RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS</u> (Continued)

#### Fair Value Measurements

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157 ("SFAS 157"), "Fair Value Measurements". The statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This Statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, the Board having previously concluded in those pronouncements that fair value is a relevant measurement attribute. Accordingly, this Statement does not require any new fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement, but does not expect the pronouncement will have a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

#### Retirement Plans

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans—an amendment of FASB Statements Nos. 87, 106, and 132(R)" ("SFAS 158"). SFAS 158 requires companies to recognize on a prospective basis the funded status of their defined benefit pension and postretirement plans as an asset or liability and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur as a component of other comprehensive income, net of tax. The effective date of the pronouncement is a function of whether the Company's equity securities are traded publicly. If the entity has publicly traded securities, the effective date is for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006. Entities without publicly traded securities must adopt the standard for fiscal years ending after June 15, 2007. Adoption of the new standard has not had a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

#### Fair Value Option

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159 ("SFAS 159"), "Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities-including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115". SFAS 159 is expected to expand the use of fair value accounting but does not affect existing standards which require certain assets or liabilities to be carried at fair value. The objective of this pronouncement is to improve financial reporting by providing companies with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. Under SFAS 159, a company may choose at specified election dates, to measure eligible items at fair value and report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS 159 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this statement, but does not expect that it will have a material impact upon the Company's financial statements.

#### Note 5: NET CAPITAL

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (SEC rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. Net capital and aggregate indebtedness change day to day, but on March 31, 2008, the Company had net capital of \$6,592 which was \$1,592 in excess of its required net capital of \$5,000 and the Company's ratio of aggregate indebtedness (\$1,280) to net capital was 0.19 to 1, which is less than the 15 to 1 maximum ratio allowed for a broker/dealer.

#### Note 6: RECONCILIATION OF AUDITED NET CAPITAL TO UNAUDITED FOCUS

There is a \$1,280 difference between the computation of net capital under net capital SEC Rule 15c3-1 and the corresponding unaudited FOCUS part IIA.

Net capital per unaudited schedule		\$	7,872
Adjustments: Accumulated deficit Non-allowable assets Total adjustments	\$  (2,176) 896		_(1,280)
Net capital per audited statements		<u>\$</u>	6,592

# Fortune Capital Partners, Inc. Schedule I - Computation of Net Capital Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-1 As of March 31, 2008

#### Computation of net capital

Stockholder's equity				
Common stock	\$	6,000		
Additional paid-in capital		53,772		
Accumulated deficit		(53,180)		
Total stockholder's equity			\$	6,592
Less: Non-allowable assets				
Net capital				6,592
Computation of net capital requirements				•
Minimum net capital requirements	•	0.5		
6 2/3 percent of net aggregate indebtedness	\$	85		
Minimum dollar net capital required	\$	5,000		
Net capital required (greater of above)				5,000
Excess net capital			<u>\$</u>	1,592
Ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital		0.19: 1		

There was a \$1,280 difference in the net capital computation shown here and the net capital computation shown on the Company's unaudited Form X-17A-5 report dated March 31, 2008. See Note 6.

# Fortune Capital Partners, Inc. Schedule II - Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 As of March 31, 2008

A computation of reserve requirements is not applicable to Fortune Capital Partners, Inc. as the Company qualifies for exemption under Rule 15c3-3 (k)(2)(i).

## Fortune Capital Partners, Inc. Schedule III - Information Relating to Possession or Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3 As of March 31, 2008

Information relating to possession or control requirements is not applicable to Fortune Capital Partners, Inc. as the Company qualifies for exemption under Rule 15c3-3 (k)(2)(i).

Fortune Capital Partners, Inc.

Supplementary Accountant's Report
on Internal Accounting Control
Report Pursuant to 17a-5

For the Year Ended March 31, 2008



Board of Directors
Fortune Capital Partners, Inc.:

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Fortune Capital Partners, Inc. (the Company), as of and for the year ended March 31, 2008, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including consideration of control activities for safeguarding securities. This study included tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- 1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons and recordation of differences required by rule 17a-13
- 2. Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgements by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

i We Focus & Care<sup>™</sup> Because of inherent limitations in internal control and the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first and second paragraphs and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and control activities for safeguarding securities that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures, as described in the second paragraph of this report, were adequate at March 31, 2008, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, and other regulatory agencies that rely on rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Breard & Associates, Inc.

Certified Public Accountants

Oakland, California May 28, 2008

